



FY 2018-19 Budget Hearing
Ways and Means Healthcare Subcommittee
Wednesday, January 24, 2018 @ 11:00 am
Room 108 Blatt Building

V. Susan Alford
State Director

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Summary of the FY 2016-2017 Accountability Report

Child Welfare Services

The Child Welfare Services programs are targeted to improve safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes for children and families who receive these services. The Child Welfare System of Services includes Child Protective Services, Family Preservation, Foster Care, Foster Home Licensing, Intensive Foster Care and Clinical Services, and Adoption Services.

The South Carolina Department of Social Services (DSS) is the Agency responsible for administering Title IV-B and IV-E funded programs and the related child welfare plans and services. DSS has outlined its plan for the administration of child welfare services programs in the South Carolina Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP) for the FFYs 2015-2019. The CFSP is developed in collaboration with both internal and external Agency partners. This strategic plan, which must be submitted to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families' Children's Bureau, presents goals, objectives, strategies, and services planned for the five-year period. DSS submitted the 2015-2019 CFSP to the Children's Bureau on June 20, 2014. The Children's Bureau approved the CFSP on September 30, 2014.

Each year during the five-year plan cycle, DSS is required to file a progress report (Annual Progress and Services Report) with the Children's Bureau. Throughout the year, DSS engages internal and external partners to discuss progress and challenges in meeting plan objectives. During these meetings with Agency partners, DSS and its partners make adjustments in plan strategies as needed.

DSS submitted its FFY 2018 Annual Progress and Services Report on June 30, 2017. Many of the goals, strategies, and objectives indicated in this Accountability Report reflect the updated SC Child and Family Services Plan in the APSR.

DSS continues to struggle with high caseloads, particularly in the delivery of family preservation services. More than any other challenge currently confronting DSS, heavy caseloads affect safety, permanency, and well-being outcome measures outlined in the CFSP.

DSS analyzed staff turnover data for the Agency and obtained feedback from the DSS County Offices. Causes of this turnover for South Carolina, and for Child Welfare caseworkers across the nation, included low wages, high workload, and insufficient supervision. To address these issues, DSS developed multiple strategies to increase staff retention. These strategies include: increase in salary for frontline workers to remain competitive with other States, development of a career ladder to provide opportunity for advancement, implemented second and third shift pilots in nine (9) counties and spreading it to five (5) additional counties to distribute workload, strategies to address caseloads, a tuition reimbursement and student loan forgiveness program, bonuses based on length of service, new supervisory ratios, and guided supervision of staff. In 2017, DSS received funding to hire 78 front line human services caseworkers to decrease caseloads and to improve quality in the delivery of services. Additionally, DSS received funding to hire 46 additional caseworkers to expand the second and third shift pilot program.

In 2016, Twenty-two counties were served by the department's regionalized intake hub system, Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m. -5:00 p.m. To continue efforts to improve the quality and consistency of decisions at the time of intake, DSS received funding in 2016 to hire 52 human services employees to complete the second phase of implementation of the regional intake hub system. In this second phase of implementation, DSS has routed the intake calls for 18 additional counties into the regional intake hub system and will bring in the remaining six (6) by the end of the year. The ultimate goal is to have all 46 counties in the State served by a regionalized

intake hub system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, which will be the third phase.

DSS updated its website to not only provide an updated look for the Department, but to better serve the public and our partners by making information more accessible. For the last two years, the Department has published data on its website regarding child fatalities caused by abuse or neglect. DSS has also developed a comprehensive Child Fatality Review and Response Protocol for internal child fatality reviews and implemented it in collaboration with the Coroner's Association, the State Child Fatality Advisory Committee, the South Carolina Child Abuse Medical Response System, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, and the Department of Health and Environmental Control. The protocol ensures a rapid response to child safety concerns, initial and ongoing comprehensive reviews, Child Abuse Pediatrician consultation, and a focus on practice improvement and support to community child abuse prevention efforts. A Near Fatality Review and Response Protocol that will be incorporated into the Child Fatality Review and Response Protocol is under development.

On June 3, 2016, a Settlement Agreement in the Michelle H., et.al. v. Haley, et.al. class action lawsuit was filed in federal court. The terms of the Settlement Agreement target various areas in need of improvement in the delivery of services to children who are in foster care, including, but not limited to, utilization of congregate care, placement stability, sibling placements and family visitation, and the provision of health care services. A Settlement Agreement was approved on October 4, 2016. In response, DSS developed and chartered Child Welfare Workgroups to create and lead strategic plans for practice improvement. These workgroups are comprised of State, regional and county leadership from across the State including: Regional Directors, County Directors, Child Welfare Supervisors and Case Managers, and State Office support staff. These workgroups have developed comprehensive strategic plans for complying with the Michelle H. consent decree.

Finally, the Agency is completing the third round of the federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) this year. The CFSR measures the States' compliance in meeting federal safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes for children and families. The two components of this review are quality assurance case reviews and a Statewide Assessment of Systemic Factors. The Systemic Factors by which the State was measured include: Statewide Information System, Case Review System, Quality Assurance System, Staff and Provider Training, Ongoing Staff Training, Foster and Adoptive Training, Service Array and Resource Development, Agency Responsiveness to the Community, Foster Home Licensing, Adoptive Parent Licensing, and Recruitment and Retention.

States that are not in compliance with these federal standards will be required to develop program improvement plans which must be successfully completed or the State could face financial penalties. In early 2018, the State will receive the final report detailing the findings of the review from the Children's Bureau. The Agency in collaboration with the Children's Bureau will develop a program improvement plan (PIP) to address the challenges identified in the review by the spring of 2018. To begin setting the goals for the CFSR PIP, baseline reviews have been completed for: Greenville, Jasper, York, Berkeley, Pickens, Newberry, Chesterfield, and Fairfield. Baseline reviews will be completed for Aiken and Horry by the end of 2017. The results of the CFSR will impact the Agency's goals and strategies for improvement in the child welfare system.

In addition to these reforms, the Agency is developing strategies and processes for effective implementation and practice change, redesigned foster home licensing with plans to align it with the adoption licensing process, new efforts to recruit foster homes, and the development of an improved safety program. These reforms will mean better service for the children and families under the Agency's care, and represent a major upgrade in performance.

Michelle H. Settlement Agreement

On October 4, 2016, the U.S. District Court approved a settlement agreement ("Settlement Agreement" or "Agreement") to resolve a class action lawsuit filed against the Department in January 2015 by Children's Rights and the South Carolina Appleseed Legal Justice Center ("*Michelle H* lawsuit") on behalf of children in foster care in the State. Entering into the Settlement Agreement allowed the Department to avoid prolonged, expensive litigation and instead continue to remain focused on implementing reforms that will improve the quality of care for children in South Carolina.

The Agreement targets foster care, and the primary goals of the Agreement address caseload limits, Out of Home Abuse and Neglect (OHAN) investigations, foster care placement, and healthcare. The Settlement Agreement sets goals in these primary areas and requires planning and steps towards implementation to pursue those goals. Since entry of the Order, the Department has been implementing sustainable reforms to improve its policies, practices, and systems and will continue to do so over the next several years. The Settlement Agreement is consistent with performance improvement efforts already underway at DSS and represents a continued commitment by the Department to sustainable reform. The U.S. District Court will retain jurisdiction over the Settlement Agreement until compliance with all of the targets have been met.

The first reporting period was on October 4, 2016, upon approval by the court, and will run through March 31, 2017. Every reporting period thereafter will be sequential six-month periods. The co-monitors' monitoring reports will become public documents upon filing with the court.

Economic Services

The Office of Economic Services seeks to effectively and efficiently serve the citizens of South Carolina by helping individuals and families achieve stability through financial and other temporary benefits while transitioning into employment. This encompasses multiple programs and divisions, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), the Division of Employment Services, the Division of Early Care and Education. Several recent efforts and initiatives are discussed below.

Food Stamp Payment Accuracy

DSS enhanced the accuracy of administering benefits in the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – commonly known as food stamps – by significantly reducing the error rate. Reducing errors helps ensure that clients are not underpaid or overpaid with their nutrition benefits.

In 2016, Economic Services received a \$2.55 million high performance bonus award from the federal Food and Nutrition Service for FFY 2015. DSS has received bonus awards every year since 2011, totaling more than \$10.7 million. South Carolina consistently ranks among the top in the nation for payment accuracy.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

DSS continues to further expand the Agency's existing partnerships and to establish new relationships with collaborative agencies and specifically, organizations that can assist with our goals of providing more efficient services to both jobseekers and employers. One of the ways DSS has worked toward these goals is to participate in the State's planning for the requirements of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). DSS has participated in the discussions and planning for the State's four-year Unified State Plan. As a required WIOA partner, the TANF program has been a specific focus and DSS has also strategically incorporated SNAP E&T as a recommended partner.

As of September 2016, all Workforce Consultants have “staff level access” to SCWOS, South Carolina’s largest workforce development database and labor market repository. This allows Workforce Consultants to assist job seekers remotely and with real-time employment opportunities. Workforce Consultants also have a presence in all SC Works comprehensive centers statewide.

In January 2017, DSS implemented real-time verification of SNAP/TANF benefits to assist with WIOA eligibility determination. This resulted in fewer visits to local county offices to obtain verification of benefits and faster processing for WIOA determination.

Disaster Response – Hurricane Matthew

In order to quickly provide aid to the low income families hardest hit by Hurricane Matthew, DSS received approval from FNS to auto-replace SNAP benefits for recipients residing in certain counties or zip codes. The department worked with electric co-ops throughout the low country and the Pee Dee to identify those households who suffered an extended power outage. Replacement benefits were loaded on October 20, 2016, less than two weeks after the start of the event.

Project HOPE

In the fall of 2015, DSS was awarded a new, five-year Health Profession Opportunity Grant by the Administration of Children and Families which became fully operational February 2016. Project HOPE (Healthcare Occupations Preparation for Employment) seeks to build upon the experiences of the first five-year grant by expanding services and enrolling more participants who are interested in careers in the healthcare field.

Since launching the second grant in October 2015, 289 participants have completed Boot Camp, 90 have earned certifications, and 121 have become employed (over 80 in Healthcare).

Addressing Hunger and Food Insecurity Among Seniors

Expanded the Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP), which provides fresh fruits and vegetables for seniors over the age of 60, to 41 counties. SFMNP now serves over 24,000 seniors.

Division of Early Care and Education

The Division of Early Care and Education (DECE) administers multiple programs, including ABC Voucher, ABC Quality, the Center for Child Care Career Development, Child Care Licensing, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and the Head Start Collaboration Office. Examples of current activities/initiatives are discussed below.

DECE provides oversight for all legally operating child care facilities in the State. The Child Care Licensing regulations serve as the basis for the protection of children’s health and safety while in care. ABC Quality, the State’s voluntary quality rating improvement system (QRIS), is a broad five tier quality structure that includes Levels A+, A, B+, B, and C. The QRIS is based on comprehensive standards to assist child care providers to enhance their program beyond licensing standards.

Through several contractual agreements DECE provides support for the provision of specialized guidance to all types of child care providers across the State which build and enhance knowledge and skills that are critically important to providing high quality care for young children. These initiatives include the SC Inclusion Collaborative, SC Child Care Resource and Referral Network, SC Beginnings, and SC Program for Infant and Toddler Care.

As a result of DSS' investment in the professional development of infant-toddler caregivers, South Carolina has the third largest number of fully certified graduates from the Program for Infant-Toddler Care (PITC) nationwide. Only California and Iowa have more fully-certified graduates. South Carolina has established a statewide PITC network of infant-toddler specialists who provide intensive training and technical assistance to child care programs to improve the quality of care for infants and toddlers.

DSS developed a statewide solicitation for the provision of Afterschool and Summer Reading program slots to increase access to child care for low-income families. As of July 2017, 147 slots have been awarded in eight counties (Clarendon, Georgetown, Lexington, Newberry, Pickens, Richland, Sumter and York).

The Center for Child Care Career Development (CCCCD) is a multi-faceted system designed to manage professional development for the State's ECE system. CCCCCD maintains a strong working relationship with the technical college system that fosters advance professional development opportunities for the child care workforce. In addition, CCCCCD administers the Teacher Education and Compensation Helps (T.E.A.C.H) scholarship program to provide an educational career path for caregivers and directors. South Carolina's T.E.A.C.H program is one of the largest in the nation. Approximately 88 percent of the State's technical colleges have achieved national accreditation for their early childhood departments.

Child Support Services

The Child Support Services Division (CSSD) establishes and enforces orders for child support, establishes paternity for children when paternity is an issue, locates absent parents when whereabouts are unknown, and collects and distributes child support payments. CSSD also provides enhanced fatherhood initiatives and new linkages to child welfare services and employment-related services to improve the capability of both custodial and non-custodial parents to provide their children with the financial, physical and emotional support they deserve and need to be safe and to thrive.

Over the past year, the Child Support Services Division continued to improve its internal workflow and the workflow between the Division and the 46 county Clerks of Court regarding case scheduling, income withholding, and service of process. Our efforts continue to improve our collections, and for the first time ever, during SFY17, CSSD has collected over \$300,000,000 (Actual, \$300,286,666.73).

The Child Support Services Division continued its increased efforts to establish partnerships with others to improve the program. With Clemson University, CSSD has continued the building of the South Carolina Child Support Training Academy. Throughout this year, in preparation for the program's aggressive training schedule for the PACSS project, the partnership has shifted with Clemson's YLI staff performing more of a support role in trainings, and delivering fewer soft skills trainings. In SFY18, the program will be using Clemson's Learning Management System (LMS) to deliver a host of programmatic trainings geared towards strengthening policy knowledge. The LMS has been unveiled and is already in limited use.

Using staff hired through our partnership with Clemson University, the Division designed and implemented an early intervention project to determine if early calling of non-custodial parents to remind them of an upcoming payment due would improve their rate of payment. Conducted over a five month period, and including 500 non-custodial parents from 8 counties, the study population was split into a control group and an experimental one, chosen at random. IRB requirements were followed. A final analysis of the results indicated that there was a significant increase in the rate of payment during the last three months of the study. The implication is that once a habit of paying (or not paying) is established, it tends to continue. Therefore, it appears that calling within the first two months after receiving a payment order, makes a positive difference in payments made.

The Child Support Division also partnered with the Child Welfare Division and the Division of Economic Services to procure state-wide fatherhood services in each region of the State. The South Carolina Center for Fathers and Families was awarded the contract. The program curriculum comprises employment training, job finding, and job retention, as well as relationship skills building, parenting skills, and financial management. At the end of FY16, fatherhood and employment services were available to eighty-five percent of the State's population – with larger, more populous counties receiving a full range of services, and those with the smallest populations receiving telephone and periodic one-on-one support for the individuals enrolled. Rollout and expansion will continue through FY17.

CSSD wrapped up its enrollment in the Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration (CSPED) Grant on September 30, 2016. The final enrollment number was nine hundred fifty individuals, split equally between control and treatment groups. The Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, along with the University of Wisconsin, are compiling the data accumulated during the period and will make the findings known in the latter part of FFY18.

CSSD continues to work with Conduent to transfer the Delaware child support system, known locally as Palmetto Automated Child Support System (PACSS). Implementation is on schedule, and will be completed statewide by July 2019. As of June, 2017, CSSD and Project staff were testing scenarios using real data, and have begun training regional office and family court staff in data clean-up and conversion needs.

Adult Advocacy Services

Adult Protective Services

Adult Protective Services (APS) is mandated to investigate non-criminal reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation of vulnerable adults. APS has the responsibility to provide protection to persons 18 years of age or older who reside within the community setting and have a physical or mental condition which prevents them from providing for their own care or protection. This includes adults who are impaired because of advanced age and physical, mental or emotional dysfunction.

In the quest to bring consistency in the 46 counties throughout the State, the Adult Advocacy Division partnered with the University of South Carolina to create an APS Intake Tool which assists Intake workers in making an informed decision about the vulnerability of alleged victims and assist in determining if there is an allegation of abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation. The Division rolled out this Intake Tool to all the Intake Hubs and county offices throughout South Carolina and trained staff on how to use the tool. The tool is being incorporated into the Child and Adult Protective Services System (CAPSS) and is anticipated to be in use by the end of 2017.

In collaboration with USC, the APS Basic Training program has been expanded from 9 days to 17 days. Planning for on-line Training Modules has also begun. Participants will receive training on APS Foundations, Interviewing, Preparation for APS Casework (APS law, policies, and values), APS Casework Processes (Intake, Risk Assessment, Safety Planning, and Needs Assessment), Aging, Disabilities, Risk Assessment and Needs Assessment, Interviewing, and Closing Cases.

Initiatives have been launched with various community partners to develop more resource placement alternatives for alleged victims throughout the State. These include: The purchase of beds for emergency placements will assist in minimizing the need for costly sitter services; research on Adult Family Care better known as Adult Foster Care is ongoing as the search for a home like residential environment has become a priority for the alleged victims in need of a stable home; dialog in support of expedited Medicaid for APS clients in DSS custody and emergency housing for mental health citizens has been started.

APS held two "Back to Basics" work group meetings for APS case managers from across the State. The focus of both workgroups was the importance of strengthening core competencies and doing an exceptional job on the basic tasks that APS is legally mandated to do. APS plans to hold at least one workgroup meeting each year for APS case managers.

APS has implemented a blast e-mail process to communicate with APS Supervisors and Case Managers in County Offices as well as State Office staff. Content of blast e-mails include policy revisions and clarifications as well as Directive Memos.

APS has applied for a grant to fund a pilot of the Family Group Conferencing model with adult victims, hire 5 APS Lead Intake Practitioners for the Intake Hubs, hire a full-time Victim Advocate to increase placement and resource options available statewide, and develop and implement a public awareness campaign to educate citizens about the role of APS and to communicate how to report suspected vulnerable adult maltreatment. APS is awaiting word on these grants.

APS submitted a data request to the SC Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office to match APS Client data with Medicaid data, Department of Mental Health data, Department of Disabilities and Special Needs data, and SC Hospitals data. APS staff will analyze the data to get a more complete picture of APS clients and to better coordinate services for Vulnerable Adults in South Carolina.

APS began voluntarily participating in the National Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS), which collects data from all States and will provide more benchmarking resources for the Division. APS submitted data for 2016 and will submit data for 2017 as well.

Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Program monitors and provides technical assistance to domestic violence providers throughout South Carolina as mandated by South Carolina Code of Law Title 20 Domestic Relations Chapter 4 Section 20-4-160. Domestic violence crisis intervention and prevention services are provided to support victims of family violence and their children through a network of community based/nonprofit service providers.

The Domestic Violence Program is coordinating with the University of South Carolina, College of Social Work to incorporate the dynamics of domestic violence into APS Basic and other specialized trainings. The Domestic Violence Program will also focus on prevention services through a new contract with Once Circle Foundation, which will provide for a girl's centered prevention program. Community partnerships will be enhanced as more attention will be given to creating partnerships with service providers and monitoring contracts.

Major Program Areas

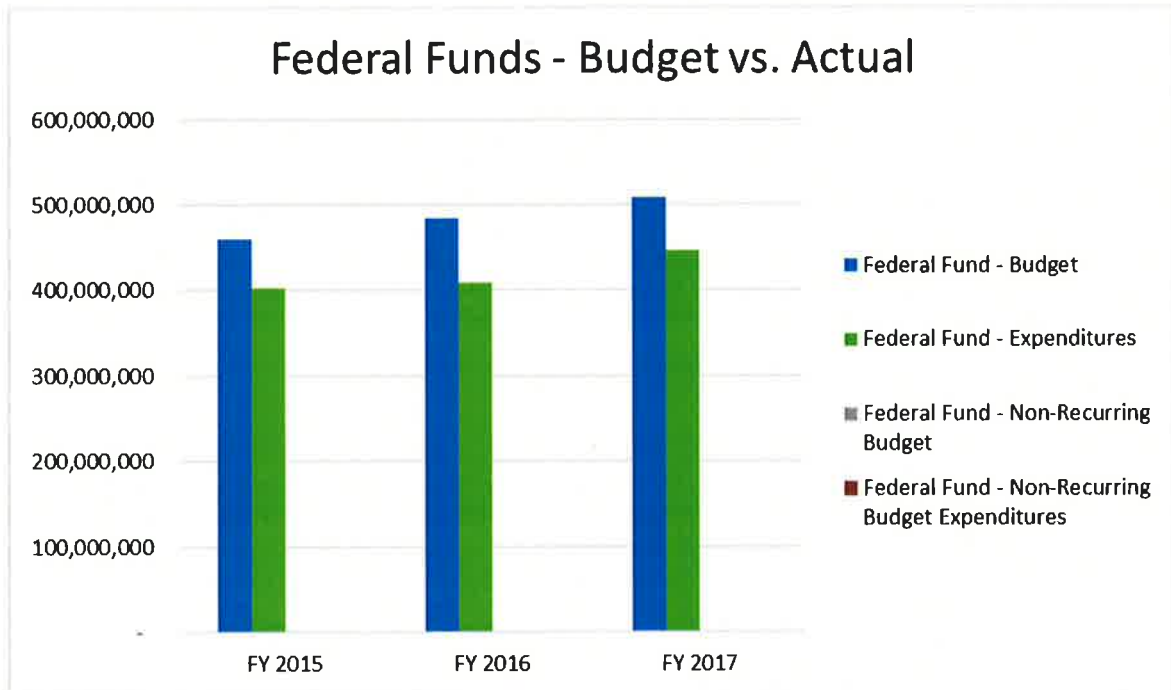
Child Welfare	
Child Protective Services	These programs provide services to families which are mandated by law to protect children from abuse and neglect within their families, in foster care, or by persons responsible for the child's welfare as defined by statute. Services are provided to strengthen families; to enable children to remain safe in the home; to temporarily remove from parental custody a child who is at imminent risk of harm; or to pursue termination of parental rights and assure the child permanency in a substitute family if the custodial family cannot be preserved without serious risk to the child.
Foster Care	These programs provide within the framework of federal and state mandates, substitute care and to support out-of-home services that are child centered and family focused; to contribute to the protection of children and promote their well-being, and to effectively serve children who are in need of therapeutic placements.
Adoptions	The purpose of this program is to provide services to children, birth parents, and adoptive families, to suitably and permanently place children; and to provide post-legal services to adult adoptees, birth families, and adoptive families.
Family Preservation	This program prevents the unnecessary separation of children from their families, improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and ensure permanency for children by reuniting them with their parents, by adoption or by another permanent living arrangement.
Adult Advocacy Division	
Adult Advocacy Division	The purpose of this program is to investigate reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation of vulnerable adults that are senile; mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, and/or otherwise incapacitated (age 18 and over) who are unable to provide for their own care and protection, and to provide protective services to these adults in the least restrictive environment.

Economic Services	
SNAP (Food Stamps)	<p>The federal Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides cash assistance to low-income individuals and families so they can purchase food.</p> <p>The SNAP 2 Work program provides employment-related services. The Family Nutrition Program consists of a network of food assistance programs that improve the health and well-being of children and adults who cannot provide adequate nutrition for themselves.</p>
Family Independence (TANF)	Family Independence provides assistance to welfare recipients to maximize their strengths and abilities to become fully employed; to become socially and economically independent.
Child & Adult Food Services	The Food Services Program consists of a network of food assistance programs that improve the health and well-being of children and adults who cannot provide adequate nutrition for themselves.
Early Care and Education Services	The primary focus of the Division of Early Care and Education (DECE), formerly called Child Care Services, remains to increase the availability, affordability, accessibility, quality and safety of child care throughout the State.
Child Support Services	
Child Support Services	The Child Support Services Division (CSSD), and the Child Support Enforcement Project, establishes and enforces orders for child support, establishes paternity for children when paternity is an issue, locates absent parents when whereabouts are unknown, and collects and distributes child support payments. CSSD also provides enhanced fatherhood initiatives and new linkages to child welfare services and employment-related services to improve the capability of both custodial and non-custodial parents to provide their children with the financial, physical and emotional support they deserve and need to be safe and to thrive.

SFY 2016-17 Key Stats

46,524	Child Welfare Abuse/Neglect Calls and Referrals
9,634	Number of Founded Investigations
10,506	Number of Cases Referred to Community Based Prevention Services
14,611	Number of Families that Received Family Preservation Services
7,839	Number of Children Served in Foster Care
9,812	APS Calls and Referrals
23,533	Average Number of Individuals Receiving FI Benefits Monthly
731,313	Average Number of Individuals Receiving SNAP Benefits Monthly
188,338	Average Number of Open Child Support Cases during the Year

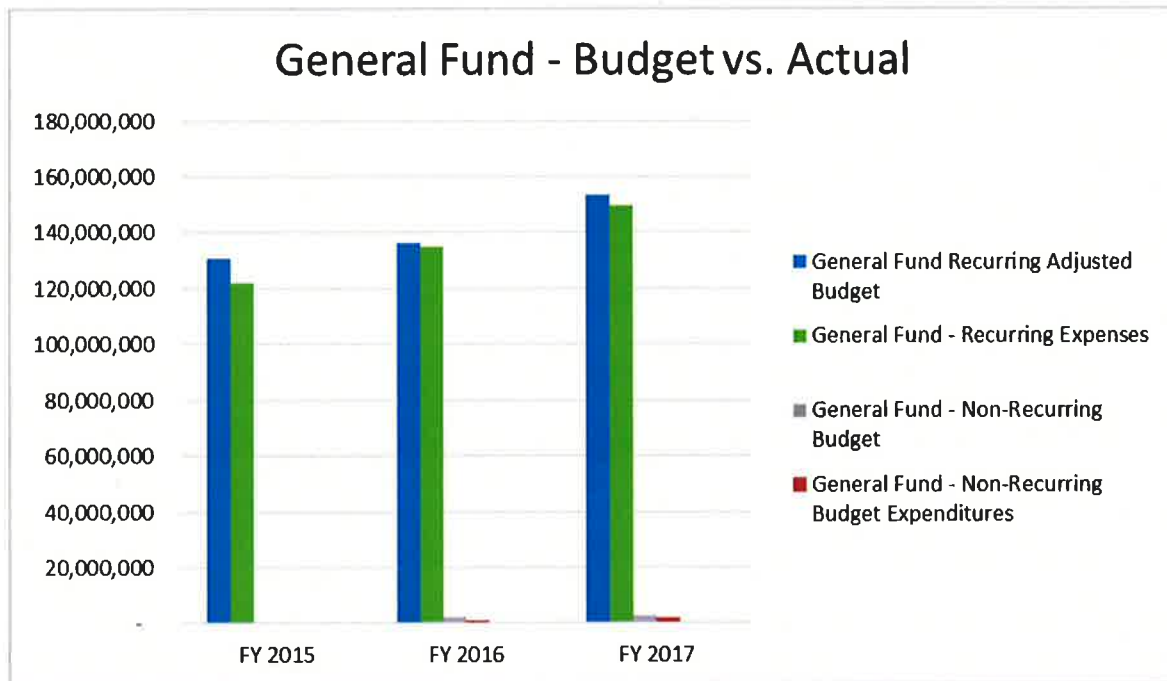
**Comparison of Federal Fund Appropriations to Expenditures
FY 2014-15 through FY 2016-17**



State Fiscal Year	Federal Fund - Budget	Federal Fund - Expenditures	Federal Fund - Non-Recurring Budget	Non-Recurring Budget Expenditures
FY 2015	459,716,203	402,338,154	-	-
FY 2016	483,572,764	409,628,653	-	-
FY 2017	508,278,168	446,776,614	-	-

(Figures From Official SCEIS FI 424 Report)

**Comparison of Federal Fund Appropriations to Expenditures
FY 2014-15 through FY 2016-17**

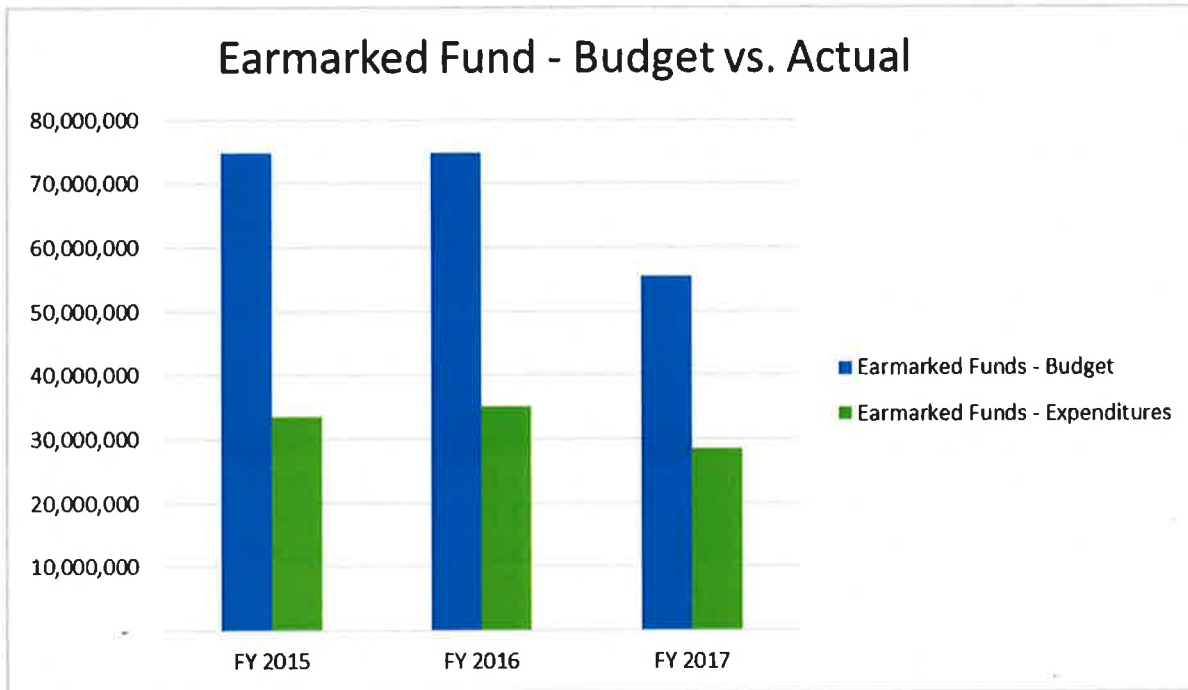


State Fiscal Year	Original Appropriations	Budget Adjustments Incl Transfers & PY Gen/Special Carryforward	General Fund Recurring Adjusted Budget	General Fund - Recurring Expenses	General Fund - Non-Recurring Budget	General Fund - Non-Recurring Budget Expenditures
FY 2015	122,660,657	8,263,076	130,923,733	121,890,369	425,000	425,000
FY 2016	132,926,141	3,427,939	136,354,080	134,910,195	2,008,225	787,034
FY 2017	148,831,173	4,659,195	153,490,368	149,542,617	2,500,000	1,743,981

(FY2016 Budget adjustment includes \$6.6M EDC transfer to SCDHHS)

(Figures From Official SCEIS FI 424 Report & CG Year end Press Release)

**Comparison of Federal Fund Appropriations to Expenditures
FY 2014-15 through FY 2016-17**

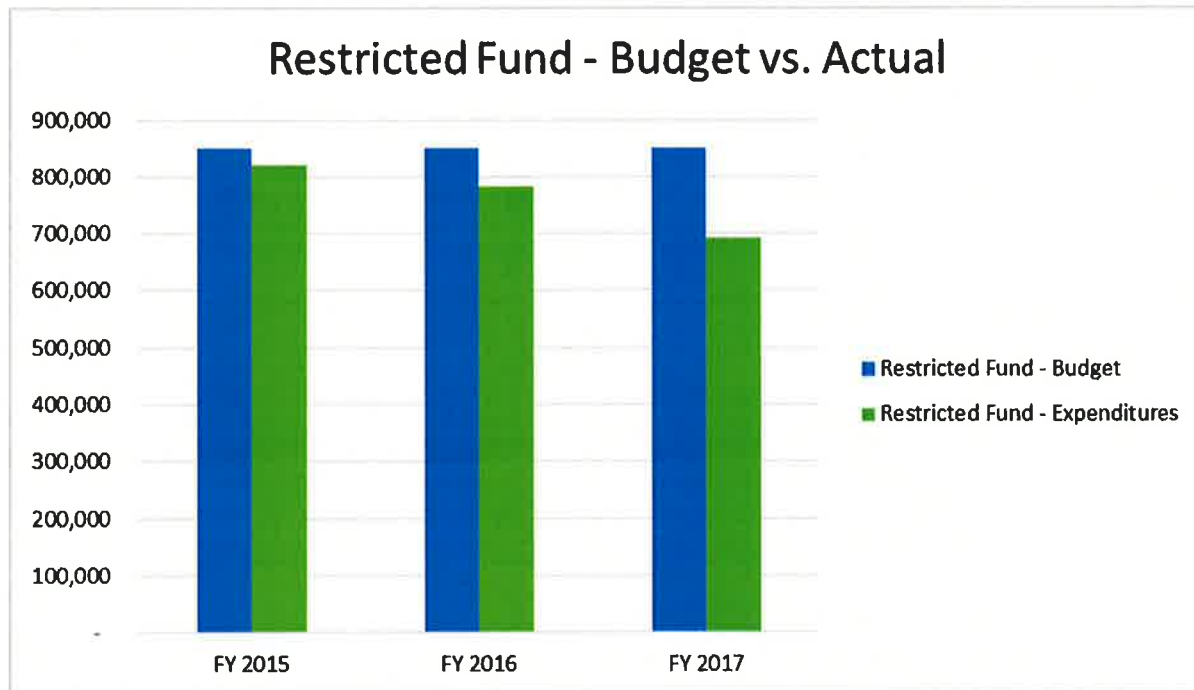


<u>State Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Earmarked Funds - Budget</u>	<u>Earmarked Funds - Expenditures</u>
FY 2015	74,835,151	33,430,549
FY 2016	74,835,151	35,122,692
FY 2017	55,496,311	28,551,058

(Figures From Official SCEIS FI 424 Report)

Earmarked Funds authorization reduced by \$20M in FY 2017

**Comparison of Federal Fund Appropriations to Expenditures
FY 2014-15 through FY 2016-17**



<u>State Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Restricted Fund - Budget</u>	<u>Restricted Fund - Expenditures</u>
FY 2015	849,986	820,646
FY 2016	849,986	783,520
FY 2017	849,986	693,327

(Figures From Official SCEIS FI 424 Report)

FY 2018 Carry-Forward Funds

General Funds carried-forward from FY 2016-17:

Special Carry-forward for Teen Pregnancy	\$164,660
Special Carry-forward for Child Support Enforcement System (CSES)	\$3,561,894
Special Carry-forward for IT Security	\$166,976
Special Carry-forward for County Phone Systems	\$310,234
Special Carry-forward for Summer Reading Program	\$500,000
General Carry-forward	<u>\$6</u>
Total Carry-forward	<u>\$4,703,770</u>

SCDSS

FY 2018 NEW Appropriations

Description	Number of Positions	Recurring	Non-recurring
Consent Agreement/CFSR			
Caseworkers and Caseworker Support	163	\$ 11,013,474	
Regional FH Licensing/Support	27	\$ 1,799,805	
Regional Intake Hubs	23	\$ 1,589,058	
Child Fatality Review Teams	1	\$ 113,145	
General Counsel	34	\$ 2,135,894	
Medical Administrator	1	\$ 134,000	
Training	6	\$ 463,098	
Forensic Interviews	NA	\$ 363,650	
Total Consent Agreement/CFSR		\$ 17,612,124	
State Matching needs for SNAP/Child Care		\$ 1,000,000	
Child Support System Costs (PACSS)			\$ 25,000,000
Group Home Transition Costs (In VETO Status)			\$ 500,000
Criminal Domestic Violence (SCCADVASA - Pass Thru)		\$ 500,000	
Pay Plan Allocation		\$ 1,536,893	
Health Insurance Allocation		\$ 260,435	
Retirement Allocation		\$ 196,791	
Total Other		\$ 3,494,119	\$ 25,500,000
Grand Total NEW Appropriations		\$ 21,106,243	\$ 25,500,000

CFS Project

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS SUBCOMMITTEE

JANUARY 24, 2018



CFS Project Update

The South Carolina CFS Project

- C - Child Support (PACSS - Palmetto Automated Child Support System)
- F - Family Court (FCCMS - Family Court Case Management System)
- S - State Disbursement Unit (SDU)

Agenda

- Project Overview
- Palmetto Automated Child Support System (PACSS) - Status
- Family Court Case Management System (FCCMS) - Status
- 2018 Budget Request

CFS Project Overview

Xerox (now Conduent) will deliver two systems through the project:

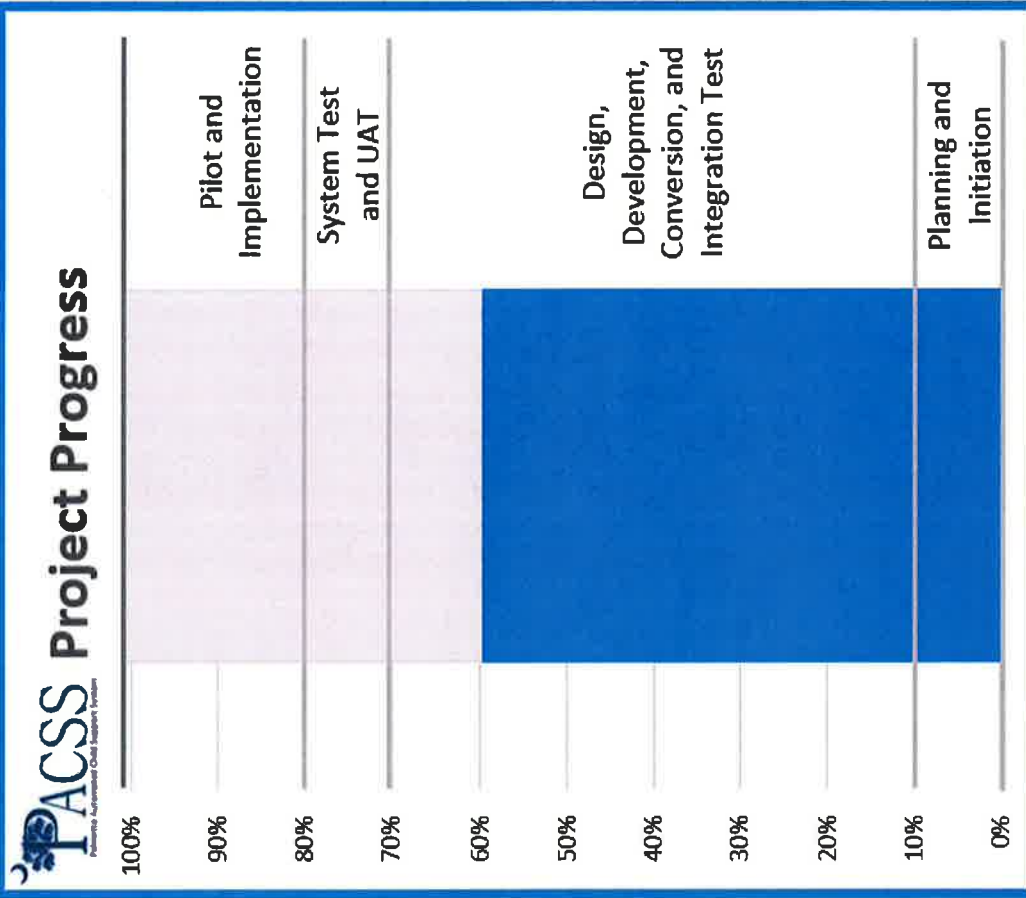
- Palmetto Automated Child Support System (PACSS) - system will be transferred from Delaware
- Family Court Case Management System (FCCMS) - Xerox commercially available system
- An interface to the State Disbursement Unit (SDU) will also be implemented through PACSS
- SDU is central payment/disbursement center required for federal certification

CFS Project Overview

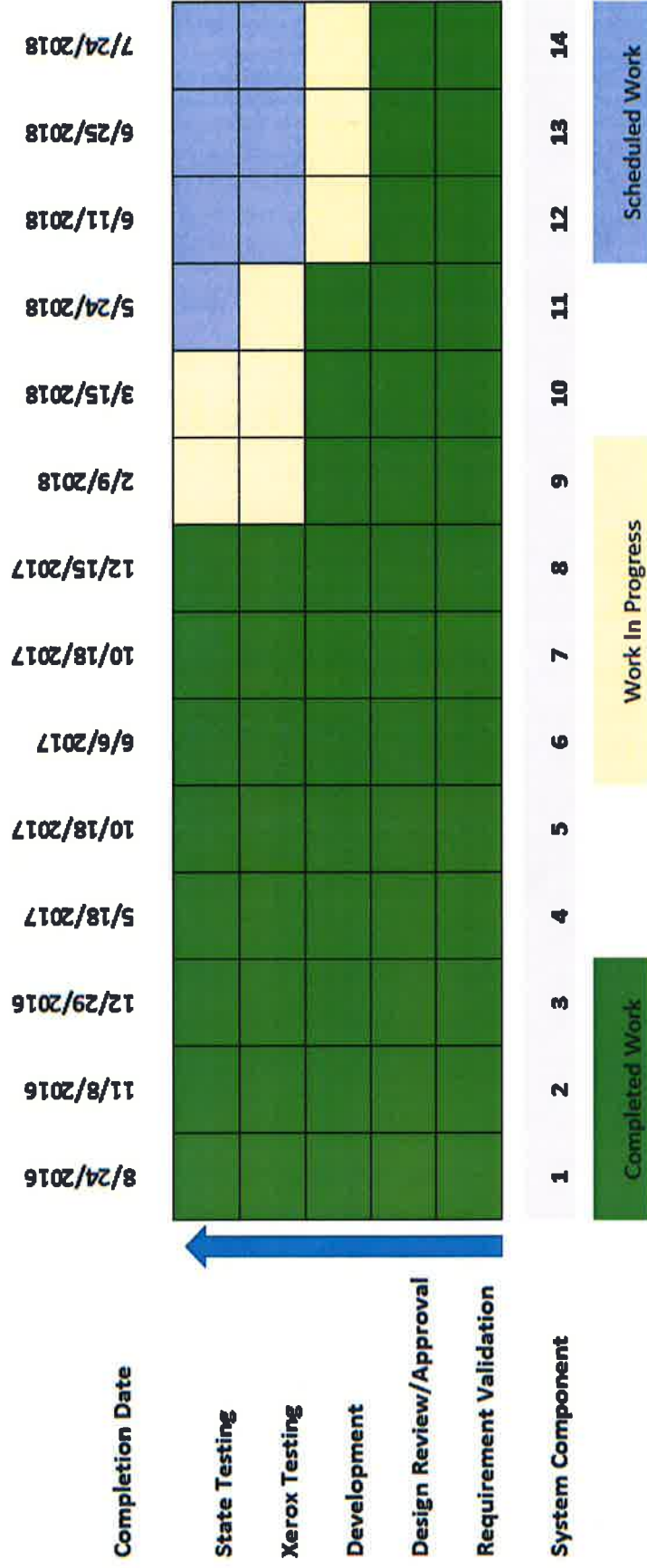
PACSS Timeline:

Project timeline for system development, testing and implementation is 4 years:

- 3 year design, development and testing phase
- Completed system will be implemented at DSS and 4 pilot Counties on October 1, 2018 (4 month pilot)
- System implemented across the remaining 42 counties over an 8 month period
- Target date to complete statewide implementation is September 30, 2019
- **PACSS is on schedule for October 1, 2018 deployment in Pilot Counties**



PACSS System Development



PACSS – Implementation Activities

- Training
 - Business Process Training
 - System Training
- Communication
 - Clerks of Court
 - Court Admin - Family Court Judges
 - Bench Bar Committee
 - SC Bar Association
 - SC Chamber of Commerce
 - Employers
 - SC Families with child support cases
- Advance training for select Clerk of Court/DSS employees – “Super Users”
- Network connectivity for Clerk of Court offices

FCCMS Status

- Baseline system to be delivered to State in February 2018
- State and Conduent will make custom changes to this application
- Data Conversion – data from 45 of 46 counties have been cleansed/mapped for delivery to Conduent
- FCCMS will be ready for implementation after PACSS Pilot; Working with Court Administration and Clerks of Court on schedule

2019 Budget Request

\$25 million non-recurring

This funding will cover Conduent contract costs, State project costs and penalty payment